



# ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-192  
Friday  
2 October 1992

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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### Angola

Election returns on 2 October still show President Eduardo dos Santos leading, with 55.7 percent of the vote, over UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, with 25.1 percent. However, as a report from the BBC notes, the returns are still largely from urban areas, where Dos Santos has a strong following. The tide could shift when returns begin to come in from rural areas, where Savimbi has a strong following. The National Election Council, due to a combination of power cuts, poor telephone lines, computer problems, heat and general exhaustion on the part of the workers, has been having problems informing the media of the election results. State media began using unofficial tallies in its reports: "UNITA cried foul and protested that the publication of unverified results by the MPLA-controlled state media was unfair and an attempt to create an expectation of an MPLA victory," BBC reported. Given Savimbi's strength in the countryside, "provincial results arriving today may...even reverse the presently very comfortable MPLA lead," the radio added.

### Mozambique

The on-again, off-again signing of the General Peace Accord between the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance—Renamo—appears to be on again with the 2 October announcement by the Italian Foreign Ministry that the signing is expected to take place on 2 or 3 October, BBC reported on 2 October. BBC's Rome correspondent says the presence of both Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in Rome "makes it unlikely that the peace agreement worked out over two years ago is at risk." Diplomatic sources feel that "Dhlakama is trying to gain political advantage out of his late arrival."



**Cameroon****Eight Register for Presidential Elections**

*AB3009122492 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network  
in French 1900 GMT 24 Sep 92*

[Text] At the official closing of the registration for presidential candidates at the Ministry of Territorial Administration this evening, eight names had been put forward.

[Dakar PANA in English at 1143 GMT on 26 September in a Yaounde datelined item adds the following: "Eight of the 15 Cameroonian presidential aspirants are expected to officially begin campaigning on Saturday [26 September] for that Central African nation's presidency.

"Among them is the incumbent, Paul Biya of the Democratic Rally of the Cameroonian People; Bello Bouba Maigari of the National Union for Democracy and Progress; Samuel Eboua of the Movement for Democracy and Progress; John Fru Ndi of the Social Democratic Front; Adamu Ndam Njoya of the Cameroon Democratic Union; Jean-Jacques Ekindi of the Progressive Movement; Antar Gassagay of the National Progress Party; and Emaa Ottou of the Rally of Patriotic Forces."]

**Central African Republic****First President Returns From a Decade in Exile**

*AB0110210892 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT  
1 Oct 92*

[Excerpts] Bangui, Oct 1 (AFP)—David Dacko, the first president of the Central African Republic, returned home Thursday [1 October] after a decade in exile to campaign for his old office in elections on October 25, informed sources said.

Dacko made no declaration on his arrival, the sources said. [passage omitted] Ange Patasse, a former prime minister under Bokassa, was also expected to return from exile, probably Saturday [3 October], to decide whether to run for president.

Kolingba has said presidential candidates must register by October 4, while candidates for parliamentary elections also to be held on October 25 have until September 27. [passage omitted]

**Chad****Government, CSNPD Sign Agreement at Dobiti**

*AB2909125492 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale  
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 25 Sep 92*

[Text] The government and the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy [CSNPD] signed an agreement in Dobiti on 24 September after three days of negotiations under the auspices of Monsignor Michel

Rousseau, the bishop of Doba. Moussembaye Djimag-uina has details from Doba:

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct], the government delegation and the CSNPD, which were holding peace negotiations, finally agreed after three days of discussions to sign a joint communique. This communique (?reinforces) the draft agreement signed on 15 June—its implementation was interrupted by the 17 August events in Doba.

During the three days of negotiations, both sides constantly indicated their common desire to restore peace and reestablish security all over the country. To this effect, the government delegation led by Brahim Mahamat Tidei, secretary of state for interior and security, and that of the CSNPD led by Moise Kette agreed in this joint communique to continue to implement the decisions contained in the 15 June agreements. After thoroughly examining the points of the agreements, the (?delegations) decided to regroup the CSNPD troops in not more than one month from the date the communique was (?signed).

In the communique, both delegations stressed the need to meet on 25 December to take stock of the progress made in implementing the agreements. In this regard, there will be a [word indistinct] and of an executive commission of (?experts). This commission, which will include two government representatives, two representatives of the elders, (?two) officers of the Chadian National Army, and (?two administrative) [word indistinct], will be chaired by the head of the administrative service of [word indistinct]. Both sides solemnly pledged to settle their differences peacefully and through the strict implementation of the (?terms) of the agreements.

The deliberations ended in a cordial atmosphere of frankness and perfect understanding. Thus, the success of these peace negotiations comforted the government delegation and caused great (?enthusiasm) among the Doba citizens. [end recording]

**Opposition Wants National Conference Now**

*AB2909144592 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT  
29 Sep 92*

[Text] Ndjamenia, Sept 29 (AFP)—A Forum of 15 Chadian opposition parties has called for the immediate holding of a sovereign national conference, sources close to the Forum said Tuesday.

The coalition of recognised opposition parties accused President Idriss Deby's government of a "total absence of political leadership" and demanded in a statement that the conference be prepared by a tripartite commission formed of the government, opposition parties and the trade unions.

Deby, who seized power in a December 1990 coup against President Hissein Habre, has pledged to bring multi-party democracy to the long-embattled nation, but

dissatisfaction among clan militias has left large tracts of Chad in the grip of persistent insecurity.

In August, several dozen people were killed in an insurrection in the south of the country.

A commission set up by the government has reported that it would cost 500 million CFA francs (almost two million dollars) to organize the conference, but argued that it should be put off until next year partly because of cost and partly because of the rainy season making communications difficult.

#### **Deby Meets French Military Official**

*AB3009191892 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 28 Sep 92*

[Text] The head of state, Colonel Idriss Deby, received this morning General Christian Quesnot, who is the private Army chief of staff for French President Francois Mitterrand, along with Yves Aubin de la Messuziere, French ambassador to Chad, and some other officials. On the Chadian side, the following officials were present: Finance Minister Mohiadinne Salah, Defense Minister Loum Hinassou Laina, Oscar Yomadji, secretary of state for planning and cooperation, and Colonel (Bechir Aka-han), permanent undersecretary in the presidential military office.

#### **President Meets Mozambique's Chissano 29 Sep**

*AB0110184392 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 29 Sep 92*

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, the Mozambican head of state, stopped in Ndjamena this morning. He was welcomed by Colonel Idriss Deby, president of the Republic. The Mozambican head of state, who is on his way to Rome to sign a peace accord with the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, said, during an interview with us this morning, that Mozambique was tired of the war. Everything is being done to restore peace with the signing of the Rome accords. He mostly relies on international assistance to establish democracy in Mozambique.

Concerning democracy in Africa, here is what Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said in an interview with Dora Nguenahiya:

[Begin Chissano recording] In Africa we have experienced a long period during which democracy has been violated in several countries. Now, foreign countries, either from America or Europe, tend to generalize the situations, which is a bad thing. Situations are not the same in all countries, but it must be acknowledged that there has been some abuse of power, which had to be corrected. What I am sure of is that we have to move toward democracy, and this is how our party, the Mozambique Liberation Front, feels, but, we must adopt approaches which are inherent to our own realities and not from a generalized model of democratization. Democratization should not be done through external

pressure. African themselves must take interest in and make comparative analyses on democratic processes in other countries. They should not view the systems they see here and there as dogmas of democracy. [end recording]

We have just learned that Renamo is opposed to signing this agreement, which is to take place on 1 October in Rome.

### **Congo**

#### **Lissouba Returns From Ivory Coast 28 Sep**

*AB0110110192 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 29 Sep 92*

[Excerpt] Pascal Lissouba, the president of the Republic, returned to Brazzaville yesterday evening. The head of state returned from the Ivory Coast where he went to pay his respects to the elder African head of state, Felix Houphouet-Boigny. During this short visit, the two men met for three hours on political and economic issues and the Franco-African summit, which is to take place in Libreville in a few days. [passage omitted]

#### **Labor Party Official on Election, Alliances**

*AB2909205092 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 25 Sep 92*

[Interview with Oscar Samba, Congolese Labor Party, PCT, Central Committee member, by an unidentified reporter in Brazzaville on 25 September]

[Text] [Reporter] Good morning, Oscar Samba.

[Samba] Good morning.

[Reporter] Your candidate for the speaker of the National Assembly was elected yesterday, but, shortly before the vote, the atmosphere was not conducive for reaching the compromise everyone expected between the Congolese Labor Party and the Panafrican Union for Social Democracy [UPADS]. Was any harm done?

[Samba] There was no harm. We are going to strike a new deal and I think that this takes place very often. We have kept the friendly and fraternal relations we have always had with the UPADS.

[Reporter] You are a member of the negotiating team. Can you tell us how far the negotiations have gone?

[Samba] Well, the prime minister just told us that the negotiations will continue so, we are waiting.

[Reporter] Oscar Samba, your candidate was elected thanks to opposition voters from the Union for the Renewal of Democracy [URD]. Can we say, as it has been suggested, that relations between the PCT and UPADS have been severed, or have you signed an agreement with the URD? In other words, an agreement which can be [words indistinct]?

[Samba] Although I know that journalists jump to conclusions, I did not think they would go so far as to say that the majority in parliament was [word indistinct] therefore, the current prime minister has no right to remain as head of the government. No, we have not reached this stage. We are continuing to negotiate. We have friends and colleagues with whom we have lived together in the past and it is possible that we could run the country together. Some people think that power sharing means being members of the same government. It, however, is not the only institution. There is the National Assembly, the Senate, the constitutional council, the economic and social council, the central administrations, the embassies, the prefectures, and the municipal districts. I think that we will continue to negotiate all over.

[Reporter] Should one draw the conclusion that the PCT has veered into the opposition, that is, has a break from the majority been considered?

[Samba] No. Listen, you should not jump to conclusions. We just want to enjoy our victory, then the party will decide.

[Reporter] Mr. Oscar Samba, congratulations on your victory at the National Assembly yesterday, and I wish you total success in your political career. Thank you, Mr. Oscar Samba.

[Samba] Thank you very much.

### Equatorial Guinea

#### Opposition Party Denounces Lack of Democracy

AB3009191492 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 28 Sep 92

[Text] There still is no democracy in Equatorial Guinea and human rights are still violated. This is stated in a

communiqué issued by one of the major Equatorial Guinean opposition parties, the Union for Democracy and Social Development, UDDS. In this regard, it calls on the international community to use democratic interference to solve the country's problem. It also denounces the antidemocratic methods of the Malabo regime which, I quote, continues to hinder the democratic process in Equatorial Guinea.

### Gabon

#### Opposition To Boycott Franco-African Summit

AB0110164292 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] The Gabonese opposition has reiterated its intention to boycott the Franco-African summit. Counselor Pierre-Louis Agondjo-Okawe, current chairman of the Democratic Opposition Coordination [COD] and chairman of the Gabonese Progress Party, held a press conference this morning to announce that a parallel summit would be held between 3 and 10 October in Paris and Libreville in order to ensure that the Franco-African summit in Libreville fails. Here is Pierre-Louis Agondjo-Okawe:

[Begin recording] We, COD members, will organize a counter summit, and as a result of my recent visit to France, Franco-African members of the Federation of African Workers in France, Africans members of the pan-African Forum for Democracy, and French democrats will also hold a counter summit. The theme, Violence and Democracy, is significant. I have already clearly shown that right now in Africa democracy is taking place within the framework of violence. Therefore, the Gabonese in this country will boycott that Franco-African summit and Africans as well as French and European democrats will do the same thing in France. [end recording]



## Kenya

### Opposition's 'Terror Wing,' Intimidation Decried

EA0110211292 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Station commentary: "Opposition and Death Threats"]

[Text] Recently a section of the opposition has come up with quite a worrying strategy that has shocked many peace loving Kenyans in their desperate attempts to grab power. Senior editors and journalists of the local dailies as well as other figures in the opposition who have been accused of standing in the way of Oginga Odinga's bid to presidency have been issued with death threats and barely two days ago the attorney general, Mr. Amos Wako, was issued with a 24-hour ultimatum to register Odinga's FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] Agip House faction officials or risk death.

These threats from the opposition's terror wing, calling itself the FORD Army for Security Operations, FASO, are unacceptable as they are immoral, unlawful, and undemocratic in a civilized society like ours.

It is unfortunate that the opposition should hold violence as a cardinal factor in achieving their (?self-professed) democracy which they have failed to demonstrate. It is, however, now clear that FORD, through its terror wing, is determined to develop the unacceptable culture of violence which the opposition has been courting since the emergence of multiparty politics. This is why Kenyans cannot take such threats lightly, given a series of violent developments they have witnessed for sometime now. Bomb blasts and explosions have rocked various city places, injuring and killing innocent Kenyans, while deaths, fights, and fracas have [word indistinct] by FORD.

And recently there have been threats of guerrilla warfare in the event of FORD losing in the forthcoming elections. Yet in losing free and fair elections that the government is committed to holding soon, FORD should not apportion blame on anyone but their lack of genuine agenda for this country. The infighting and struggle for power currently dodging or dogging the opposition is a manifestation of this.

Regarding the registration of Odinga's officials, the issue is at the attorney general's chamber and it is between the attorney general and the registrar of societies to make a decision. This will be based on the law and constitution of the land. While we did not wish to speculate on the outcome of the registration issue, we would like to pause for any justification of FORD in threatening the attorney general in a bid to force him to bend the laws of the land, should the decision be otherwise.

It remains unclear why the opposition that has always promised strict adherence to the rule of law and justice should want other Kenyans not to enjoy their freedom. Kenyans are entitled to political dissent and choice, and to

threaten some people because they did not agree with certain things or ideas does not augur well for democracy.

Why should FASO think that it is not right for the journalists they have threatened with deaths to discharge their duties as by the ethics of their profession just in order to please some people? If FORD still hopes to win in the elections, as they have always believed, then they should start playing a clean game as intimidation, harassment, and threats will only alienate Kenyans from it. Why does the opposition think it is right for them to unleash terror on Kenyans for their not being organized and against the wish of many Kenyans [as heard].

It is hoped that respect for the law, individual's choice, and decision will guide Kenyans as we prepare for the forthcoming elections. This is because politics is a game of discussion and understanding and not the use of a gun.

## Somalia

### UN Group Threatened, Evacuated in Jubbada Hoose

#### Aidid Group Death Threats

EA0110204892 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] United Nations personnel and relief agency workers were evacuated yesterday from Jubbada Hoose region and Kismaayo town. Some of the aid workers were brought to Mogadishu. The evacuation was done after threats were made against the personnel and aid workers made by an armed Aidid group. The group said that unless it was given money and rations it would kill the personnel and relief workers.

#### UN Disputes Claims; Workers Evacuated

AB0110203092 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Oct 1 (AFP)—A United Nations expert sent to Somalia to verify allegations that an Italian company had dumped toxic waste in the war-devastated country said Thursday [1 October] that the claims were untrue and "political".

Meanwhile relief organisations including the United Nations were evacuating foreign aid workers from the southern port of Kismayo after they were threatened at gunpoint, U.N. sources said.

"We can be reasonably sure that no toxic waste has been dumped in Somalia in the past few years," Laurent Nicole told AFP after a two-week investigation of the claims in Somalia, where two million people risk starvation after nearly two years of civil strife and drought.

"The whole thing was purely political and an attempt to stir up trouble," Nicole said.

The allegations stemmed from the disclosure by ousted ruler Mohamed Siad Barre of a multi-million dollar deal between Italian and Swiss companies and the government of interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed, who has never effectively governed Somalia but controls a few neighbourhoods in the capital Mogadishu.

But he said underground water deposits in the northern town of Hargeissa had been polluted when a pesticide depot of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was blown up during clan fighting. "There is serious contamination there," Nicole said.

A British team was investigating the problem, he added.

U.N. sources said all five U.N. foreign staff members were flown out of Kismayo on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Aid workers had been held as virtual hostages by their armed Somali security guards for nearly two days because of disputes involving money, the sources said.

Staff of the French medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) were prevented from entering the southern city of Marka, about 60 kilometres (35 miles) south of Mogadishu, by clan fighting on Tuesday, relief workers said. [passage omitted]

### **Army Chief Notes Growing Fundamentalist Influence**

*PM0110134592 London SAWT AL-KUWAYT  
AL-DUWALI in Arabic 27 Sep 92 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Somali Chief of Staff General Jilu: Iran and Sudan Arming Fundamentalists"]

[Excerpt] London, SAWT AL-KUWAYT—General Ahmad Jilu [name as transliterated], chief of staff of the Somali Armed Forces, yesterday indirectly accused Iran and Sudan of involvement in current incidents in Somalia by providing material and military support to the forces of the Somali National Alliance led by Gen. Mohamed Farah Aydid.

Gen. Ahmad Jilu said that the armed forces belonging to interim President Ali Mahdi will confront any circles' plan to seize power by force.

Gen. Jilu admitted that the influence of extremist Islamic groups inside the capital, Mogadishu, and in the town of Marka is growing. He pointed out that hundreds of them were arrested during recent battles.

Jilu emphasized that Islamic groups—with Sudan's and Iran's support—are actually seeking to topple the regime. And that they recently received huge quantities of arms from Khartoum to help them make their plan a success. [passage omitted]

**De Klerk on 26 Sep Talks With ANC**

MB0110134892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1253 GMT 1 Oct 92

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the SA Communication Service: "Statement by the State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, 1 October 1992"]

[Text] It is clear that the agreement which the government reached with the ANC [African National Congress] on 26 September is being widely misinterpreted. It is important that all South Africans and all parties should see these developments in the correct perspective. With a view to rectifying certain incorrect perceptions I should like to state the following:

**1. Bilateral and multilateral talks:**

The government's bilateral talks with the ANC on 26 September 1992 were not intended to exclude any parties with regard to their right to participate fully in constitutional negotiations on South Africa's future.

On the contrary, the bilateral talks with the ANC were an essential step toward the resumption of inclusive multi-party negotiations, which remains the ultimate goal.

The South African Government is committed to the widest possible consultation with all parties. Such consultations involve regular bilateral and multilateral discussions with parties across the political spectrum.

It is simply not possible to negotiate a viable constitutional settlement which involves only some of the major parties.

Simultaneously, it is important to be inclusive with regard to all parties prepared to participate.

Furthermore, the agreement reached between the government and the ANC does not inhibit any other parties from adopting different positions at future multi-party negotiations.

**2. Agreements reached**

The agreements which were reached with the ANC on 26 September do not present other parties with a bilateral "fait accompli".

Agreements [are] consistent with consensus reached at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] all of the agreements relating to future constitutional developments included in the record of understanding are consistent with, and are a reaffirmation of, agreements on which broad consensus had already been achieved at Codesa by most of South Africa's major parties—including those which now reject the Record of Understanding.

**Hostels and dangerous weapons [No enumeration as received]**

The government's decisions with regard to hostels and dangerous weapons do not have their origin in the agreement with the ANC. They arise from the government's primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, from the peace accord and from the recommendations of the Goldstone Commission. The visit of Cyrus Vance and the resultant report of the secretary-general of the United Nations simultaneously emphasised the need for certain actions with regard to these matters. The significance of the agreement with the ANC is that their original demands were brought into line, through negotiation, with the steps and guidelines to which the government had already committed itself.

It has, throughout, been the government's approach to consult with all parties regarding the implementation of its decisions which might affect their interests.

Specifically with regard to hostels, the steps which the government intends to take are limited to a relatively small number of hostels which have been connected with violence, some of which are controlled by the ANC. In these cases the hostel dwellers will be consulted and no steps impairing their human dignity or basic rights will be taken.

It is also wrong to suppose that the proposed proclamation on the display and carrying of dangerous weapons on public occasions would negatively affect the right of South African citizens to carry and display such weapons for bona fide cultural and other purposes. For this reason, the Goldstone Commission is, at the moment, involved in the drawing up of reasonable guidelines which will make it possible for the approval of general exemptions to the proclamation. It is furthermore emphasised that dangerous weapons include all kinds of dangerous weapons. The perception that the proposed proclamation is aimed primarily at cultural weapons is incorrect.

**3. Release of prisoners who have committed crimes with a political motivation**

One of the most sensitive aspects of the recent agreements with the ANC has been the release of prisoners who committed crimes with a political motivation.

The government's approach to this question is governed by the following considerations:

The release of these prisoners does not signify condonement of the crimes which they committed—many of which were atrocious and morally inexcusable. However, the government, has, throughout, accepted that national reconciliation and a comprehensive political settlement, will require that the slate should be cleaned with regard to all persons who have committed crimes with a political motivation. Only on this basis can the book finally be closed on the conflict and bitterness of the past. With this in mind, it is, however, essential that all prisoners



and offenders who fall in this category should be treated on the same basis, regardless of their political affiliation.

The government will accordingly submit legislation during the forthcoming short session of Parliament which will give it the necessary powers to deal equitably with all prisoners who qualify in terms of these criteria. The legislation will also deal with the cases of all persons who have committed similar offences, but who have not yet been charged or sentenced, so that their cases can be dealt with on the same basis.

#### 4. Conclusion

Against this background, I wish to state that the perception that the government has capitulated to any other party is devoid of all truth. What we plan to do, and what we have committed ourselves to doing, is in accordance with the positions and principles which we have consistently maintained and which have throughout formed the basis of our decisions and our actions.

Since the Codesa deadlock—for which the government was not responsible—South Africa has been on a downward course toward confrontation and escalating conflict. A mood of pessimism and despair has replaced the confidence and growing goodwill which was evident during the Codesa process. International and national confidence in our economy has been further eroded, and this has led to further hardship and deprivation for many South Africans. There has been a disturbing level of violence in the country—particularly in Natal.

Where the meeting with the ANC should have made a very positive contribution to rectifying all this, its positive effect has unfortunately been undermined by the negative reaction from some quarters.

It is essential that all men and parties of goodwill should now come together to put a stop to the downward spiral of the past months. This can be achieved only if the leaders of all the recognised parties once again get together to resume the multilateral negotiations which, at Codesa, had brought us so close to a genuine solution.

This is not the time for boycott politics or for the politics of demands and division. This is a time when all of us should be throwing our weight toward the centre and those forces which bind us together.

In this spirit I will deal with the recent unilateral suspension by the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] of negotiations with the government. The IFP is an important party without which there can also be no comprehensive solution. I shall accordingly do everything I can to address the misunderstandings and concerns which have arisen in our relations with the IFP with a view to resuming bilateral and multilateral negotiations as soon as possible.

I do not regard the problems as insurmountable, but regret the further delay which has now been caused. In the meantime I call upon all parties to handle the debate

with regard to our meeting with the ANC in such a manner that existing tensions will not be further exacerbated. I should specifically like to appeal to all parties to exercise maximum restraint and responsibility with regard to the volatile situation in Natal. Issued by the Office of the State President, Pretoria, 1 October 1992

#### ANC, Government To Meet in 'Bush Summit'

MB0210101192 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Oct 92 p 1,2

[By Billy Paddock]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has agreed to meet government for a two-day "bosberaad" [bush summit] at the end of October to finalise outstanding issues.

It is understood that the two parties agreed to the bush talks after the ANC accepted President F.W. de Klerk's invitation of some weeks ago to break the impasse in negotiations.

According to the ANC, the bosberaad would have been held sooner but the two sides could not fit in a meeting due to current commitments. ANC president Nelson Mandela is abroad until October 12; then Parliament re-opens and De Klerk will be tied up for two weeks.

Two foreign diplomats said ANC international affairs head Thabo Mbeki briefed the diplomatic corps yesterday and confirmed the bosberaad decision.

It is understood the ANC is hoping Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will attend the meeting of national peace accord signatories on October 17 so that he and Mandela can meet.

On Wednesday the ANC National Executive Committee (NEC) decided against a summit between the two leaders but were reportedly in favour of the two leaders meeting within the context of a broader gathering.

At the Union Buildings yesterday, De Klerk made an urgent plea for all signatories to attend the meeting. He had called for Mandela and Buthelezi to meet to contribute to lowering tensions in Natal.

De Klerk said it would be "the biggest achievement towards peace if we can get all the signatories" to the meeting.

He expressed disappointment that the NEC had not gone further in scaling down mass action but welcomed its commitment to minimise the possibility of violence.

He criticised the ANC and some of its spokesmen for creating the impression that "much of what we are doing will be undone later."

De Klerk said he was negotiating within the framework of principles he had received a mandate for in the referendum, and no more.

"I won't say yes to a constitution that will allow any party to undo at random that which has been constructively done to maintain stability and security."

There could only be long-term peace if the interests, fears and aspirations of all South Africans were properly accommodated, he said.

De Klerk vowed to do everything he could to clear up misunderstandings of agreements with the ANC which had led to Buthelezi pulling out of all talks.

It was untrue that government had capitulated to the ANC. The summit talks were not intended to exclude any parties.

"The bilateral talks with the ANC were an essential step toward the resumption of inclusive multiparty negotiations, which remains the ultimate goal," De Klerk said.

Government was committed to the widest possible consultation and it was not possible to negotiate viable constitutional settlements if only some of the parties were present.

The agreements with the ANC also did not rule out or inhibit any other parties from adopting different positions at future multiparty negotiation, De Klerk said.

Since Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] had broken down, a mood of pessimism and despair had replaced the confidence and growing goodwill. International and domestic confidence in the economy had been eroded, which had led to further hardship and deprivation for many South Africans, he said.

Referring to Buthelezi withdrawing from talks, De Klerk said the government/ANC meeting at the weekend should have made a positive contribution, but its positive effect had "unfortunately been undermined by the negative reaction from some quarters."

He said it was essential that all men and parties of goodwill should get together to put a stop to the downward spiral of the past months.

"This is not the time for boycott politics or for the politics of demands and division.

"This is a time when all of us should be throwing our weight toward the centre and those forces that bind us together," he said clearly indicating that he would try to get Buthelezi back but was not going to pander to him.

In a veiled reference to the ANC's proposed march on Ulundi, De Klerk appealed to all parties to "exercise the maximum restraint and responsibility with regard to the volatile situation in Natal."

### **ANC Rebutts General's Accusations on MK Actions**

*MB0210061692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2139 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 1 SAPA—SA Army chief Lt-Gen Georg Meiring's allegations against the African National Congress [ANC] are without foundation and aimed at "deliberately arousing passions" in the security forces against the congress, the ANC said on Thursday.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg the ANC said Gen Meiring's allegations—that the ANC's military wing planned to commit acts of sabotage during the fourth phase of its mass action programme—would be raised with the National Peace Accord.

"Gen Meiring is deliberately arousing passions in the security forces against the ANC, reinforcing perceptions that the South African Defence Force [SADF] is the private army of the National Party.

"Clearly the top echelons of the SADF still consider themselves to be at war with the ANC and the people of this country," the ANC said.

At a military parade at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria, on Wednesday, the general alleged the ANC's military wing planned to use "special operations teams" to commit sabotage against government installations in certain homelands and black residential areas, during the fourth phase of its mass action campaign.

Indications were that Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK); ANC military wing] members would be deployed among mass action participants to provoke the security forces of South Africa and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, he said.

The general also referred to "pseudo operations", which he said were used to place the blame for murders on the government and security forces.

In this regard, he cited the killing of Addo farmer Andre Maasdorp de Villiers and several killings in the Natal region where the victims had been murdered by people wearing security force uniforms.

### **CP Leader Criticizes Government-ANC Agreement**

*MB0210102492 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
29 Sep 92 p 2*

[Report by BEELD's political correspondent: Reject Government and ANC's Agreement—CP]

[Text] All political role players must show emphatically that they reject the agreement reached during the weekend between the government and the ANC [African National Congress], the Conservative Party [CP] said.

CP leader Andries Treurnicht said in a statement yesterday that he welcomed objections by Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Ciskei leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

According to Dr. Treurnicht, the government has "finally succumbed to the ANC's demand for an interim government at the expense of all the other role players."

"By yielding to pressure from abroad, and from the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance which has made such radical admissions which still culminated in the release of murderers and bomb planters, too high a price has been paid for continued negotiations with the ANC.

"South Africa's future, and in particular the future of the country's peoples, cannot be decided by the government and Mr. Mandela alone."

Dr. Treurnicht said the ban on traditional weapons, while the ANC is being allowed to harbor several concealed arms caches, is unacceptable.

#### No 'Discrepancies' in Prisoner Release Figures

*MB0110172492 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1640 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 1 SAPA—There is no anomaly between the African National Congress' [ANC] and the government's perceptions regarding the number of political prisoners to be released in terms of their latest deal, Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok told a news conference in Pretoria on Thursday [1 October].

He denied there were discrepancies between the number of prisoners the ANC said should be released, and the number the government intended releasing.

Mr. Vlok also denied that a prisoner jailed for serious crimes could secure his release simply by stating he had murdered for political reasons. He said "all the information and facts" were considered before a convict was released.

A committee made up of members of the Departments of Justice and Correctional Services as well as the ANC recommended to the government which prisoners should be released, and the decisions were then made by the government.

During the process of the identification of people who might qualify, this committee again made use of lists of names submitted by the Human Rights Commission and the ANC, as well as the names of people who had been identified by the department and other institutions as people who may have committed politically motivated crimes.

Mr. Vlok said the process should under no circumstances be regarded as the condoning of the serious crimes which prisoners had committed.

"We condemn and abhor it. However, in the interests of reconciliation and peace, the time has come to finally close the book on the conflict and bitterness of the past in our country.

"The political situation in South Africa has now been normalised—everyone can now freely participate in politics and there is no reason for anyone to commit further politically motivated crimes."

#### Bophuthatswana Reiterates Rejection of Mass Action

*MB0110200092 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1933 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] Mmabatho Oct 1 SAPA—The Bophuthatswana government on Thursday [1 October] reiterated its rejection of mass action, stating democratic mechanisms existed for full and free political participation in the homeland.

It was reacting to Goldstone Commission recommendations that leaders of self-governing homelands should publicly declare their willingness to tolerate and facilitate mass demonstrations when they were reasonable and negotiated.

In a statement, the Bophuthatswana government condemned mass action and the "proven risk to life and property which inevitably accompanies it in the present volatile political climate".

It branded as mischievous or misinformed "assumptions" that Bophuthatswana was suppressing free political activity.

"For the past 15 years the citizens of Bophuthatswana have enjoyed a degree of democratic political freedom way beyond that enjoyed in most other African countries.

"Reasonable people will agree that there is no question of any parallels being drawn between mass action in southern Africa at present, and equivalent political expression in other Western democracies.

"It is an unfortunate fact that mass action in our part of the world is the guise behind which certain organisations attempt to undermine legally and democratically constituted authority in order to impose on their victims that with which these victims do not agree," the government said.

#### Buthelezi Opposed to 'Cultural Weapons' Ban

*MB0110210692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2052 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] Durban Oct 1 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Thursday [1 October] met a fact-finding delegation from the Organisation for African Unity in the kwaZulu capital of Ulundi.



He reiterated his objections on constitutional grounds to the Record of Understanding signed at the weekend by the African National Congress and the government, and slammed as "cultural castration" plans to ban traditional weapons.

The agreement on a constituent assembly would lead to a unitary state, he said. Only a federal system was a viable option in South Africa.

Referring to the Record of Understanding, the IFP leader said the agreement would lead to a resumption of multilateral negotiations but these would be directed and supported by extensive bilateral negotiations.

"This is a commitment to continue to hijack the negotiation process."

On cultural weapons, Mr. Buthelezi described these as a sign and token of the militancy of Zulus to defend their cultural and ethnic identity.

"These are not weapons, as weapons are understood in the modern world, and their primary purpose is not to cause injury to others...taking away cultural weapons means depriving the Zulus of their chosen and traditional tools of self-identification."

Fencing hostels amounted to creating Zulu concentration camps, he claimed, and was aimed at intimidating and provoking a reaction.

"The oppressing sense of governmental violence" would become part of hostel-dwellers' daily lives and would prompt large scale reactions which in turn would justify mass killings and intimidation, Mr. Buthelezi told the OAU delegation.

#### **BSP Supports Stand Against NP/ANC Accord**

*MB0110153892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1448 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 1 SAPA—The Boerestaat [Boer Homeland] Party [BSP] on Thursday [1 October] gave its full support to the stand taken against the National Party [NP] and the African National Congress [ANC] by the leaders of kwaZulu, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana homelands.

BSP leader Robert van Tonder said in a statement Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Brig Oupa Gqozo and President Lucas Mangope deserved full support for their resistance to the "dictatorial and one-sided approach" of the ANC/NP/SA Communist Party [SACP] alliance.

"The Boerestaat Party will not agree in every respect with the policy of these three leaders, but insofar as they wish to maintain their national freedom as well as the right to rule themselves, the BSP agrees with them."

"The Boers, as a stateless people who lost their freedom in 1902 and never got it back again, will talk to any national leader who wants to retain his national freedom and political independence."

Mr. van Tonder said it was essential to create an anti-NP/ANC/SACP front, and the BSP was willing to attend any such conference should it be invited to do so.

He added that the three leaders had been notified of the BSP's views.

#### **Ciskei Responds to Goldstone Report on Bisho**

*MB3009182592 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1815 GMT 30 Sep 92*

[Text] Bisho Sept 30 SAPA—The Ciskei government on Wednesday welcomed the Goldstone Commission's recommendation that African National Congress [ANC] official Ronnie Kasrils and other alliance leaders should be censured.

"The recommendations of the commission calling on the ANC to censure Ronnie Kasrils and other leaders of its alliance are...welcomed as is the recommendation that the alliance should immediately and publicly abandon any political action calculated to result in conflict and violence."

A statement issued by the homeland's Council of State in Bisho came after stinging criticism by the Goldstone Commission of the homeland's defence forces, following the shooting which left 28 ANC supporters dead.

The Council of State did not, however, comment on the commission's recommendations regarding the CDF [Ciskei Defense Forces]. Instead, according to the statement, the homeland government has not had an opportunity to study the commission's detailed report.

"Serious consideration is being given to the other recommendations of the commission."

A press conference would be held on Thursday.

The Council of State welcomed the report's distinction between "acceptable mass action according to peace accord standards and non-acceptable mass action causing physical coercion with the use of force because negotiations are a real option".

#### **Town Attacked, SADF Reinforcements Called In**

*MB0110055192 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] A group of men armed with pistols and hand grenades attacked Fort Jackson in Ciskei late last night. A spokesman for the South African Defense Force [SADF], Major Charles Loxton, says there were four explosions, but no one was injured in the attack. Defense Force paratroopers have been sent to Fort Jackson to reinforce the Ciskeian troops and secure the area.

**Bisho Car Blast Causes Little Damage***MB0210121092 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1200 GMT 2 Oct 92*

[Text] Ciskei police have confirmed that there has been a car bomb blast in Ciskei's capital Bisho. The blast occurred early this afternoon at a taxi rank close to government buildings. A witness says no one was injured, and the explosion caused little damage.

**Chief of Operations' Car***MB0210135592 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1300 GMT 2 Oct 92*

[Text] The car which was ripped off in the blast that rocked the Ciskei capital, Bisho, belonged to a Ciskei Defense Force member. A South African Embassy official in Bisho has confirmed this. He says the car was destroyed early this afternoon by what's believed to have been a mini limpet mine. Phila Mvubu reports that the car belonged to the Ciskei Defense Force chief of operations, Colonel Horst Schubertburger:

[Mvubu] Schubertburger was in command of the Ciskei troops when 29 people were shot dead during the ANC [African National Congress] march on Bisho on 7 September. The ANC has been demanding that Schubertburger and the other former SADF [South African Defense Force] officers be expelled from the homeland. The car was parked next to the government offices where the Ciskei Military Intelligence is also housed. The car was ripped off and windows of the cars parked in the vicinity were shattered. Police and soldiers confirmed the incident, but are still investigating, and a statement will be released later.

**AWB Patrols Deployed on Transkei Border***MB3009181692 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 1600 GMT 30 Sep 92*

[Text] Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] patrols have been deployed on the Transkei border. This follows allegations by farmers who say the government is not doing enough to protect them. The AWP said it was only monitoring the area, and its aim was to lighten the load of the security forces.

AWB Wenkommando [Victory Commando] members from the around the country have been active in the Maclear, Ugie and Elliot areas since the weekend. An SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] reporter touring the area found that all AWP border operations were being controlled from this point. Heavily armed foot patrols, as well as motorcycle and horse patrols are reportedly keeping a 24 hour watch on some farms.

AWB patrols say they have come across a number of people committing border violations and stealing livestock. They say they've taken on themselves the responsibility of reporting offenders to the police and also warning them to return to Transkei.

AWB leader, Eugene Terreblanche, who has been in the area since Sunday, has taken personal command of a mounted patrol on the foothills of Drakensberg, north-east of Maclear.

[Begin Terreblanche recording in Afrikaans] The farmers say the police and the security forces are not doing enough to protect them. By taking into account their number and the terrain it is so much more important for the farm community and the AWP to think of alternate channels to ensure that they are not murdered, crippled, and raped. [end recording]

**Transkei's Holomisa Objects***MB0110152492 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1000 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] Transkei military ruler Major General Bantu Holomisa has objected to the patrolling of the north-eastern Cape by the AWP [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]. Holomisa has warned President F.W. de Klerk if one Transkei citizen falls prey to the actions of armed AWP members, the homeland won't ask permission from Pretoria to retaliate. Holomisa says the continued training and public display of weapons by the AWP doesn't auger well for a peaceful resolution of South Africa's problems. He says the issue is bound to jeopardize recent undertakings given at a meeting between South African and Transkei government representatives.

**ANC's Mboweni Discusses South African Economics***MB0110151392 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1  
Oct 92 p 12*

['Edited version' of address given by Tito Mboweni of the African National Congress' Department of Economic Planning at a conference in London; date not given]

[Text] The problems we face in South Africa are vast and there are no quick and easy solutions.

Indeed, the problems are deep and yet the resources at our disposal are limited. We need to restructure the economy within the boundaries of our limited resources so as to achieve and maintain macro economic stability. In our view, some of the major components of a restructuring programme in South Africa are the following (not in order of importance):

—The nationalisation and restructuring of the existing public sector corporations. This may entail in certain instances the reduction in the size of the public sector in ways which enhance efficiency, advance affirmative action while ensuring the protection of consumers and the fights of workers;

### Private sector

—The deconcentration of the private sector. In our view, the concentrated nature of the private sector has not been conducive to the development of a prosperous economy.

—Restructuring the national budget will have to begin by the bridging of the welfare gap between white and black. In this respect equity is our primary concern.

Our objective is to redirect budget expenditures away from unproductive current expenditure and concentrate more resources into socio-economic development (infrastructure, housing, health, social welfare and education).

Current expenditure on the military will need to be radically revised downwards, thus freeing funds to be spent on social investment.

—Measures to encourage savings and investment. Macro economic instability, elements of the tax system, inflation, the management of interest rates, government current expenditure, income distribution and unemployment are all very important variables in influencing the levels of gross domestic savings.

### Domestic savings

The decline in the ratio of gross domestic savings to GDP (18 percent in 1991) has to be reversed as should the trend towards less investment of domestic savings.

In 1991 for example only two percent of gross domestic savings was used for net investment as compared with an average of 51 percent from 1980-84 and 24 percent between 1985 and 1989.

—Industrial restructuring should be aimed at turning the character of South Africa's manufacturing sector towards efficiently meeting domestic demand (particularly basic needs) and simultaneously becoming internationally competitive.

But in order to achieve this in the medium to long term, a number of factors will have to be attended to. Some of these are: higher levels of R&D investment, technical skills development, productivity improvement, the removal of bottlenecks and distortions in the tax system and an overall cost reduction plan.

—Trade policy. Here the emphasis should be on an appropriate tariff and exchange rate regime and export promotion strategies.

—Human resources development. In this context, the education system in South Africa requires major restructuring.

In addition skills training (particularly scientific and trade oriented) and programmes to upgrade existing personnel will be crucial.

—Science and technology development. This is important, given the importance which science and technology (S&T) is assuming in the global economy.

South Africa requires a highly indigenous and appropriate technological base which will amongst other things be founded on: access to S&T education at all levels and the selective application of new technologies (especially in the areas of micro-electronics, information technology, biotechnology, new materials and medical technologies).

—Minerals and energy utilisation. The most important aspect of restructuring in mining is the need to integrate the mining industry more forcefully with other sectors of the economy by encouraging mineral beneficiation and the creation of a world class mining and minerals processing capital goods sector. In terms of energy and the environment, national electrification is by far the most glaring requirement whose economic and other benefits we do not need to over emphasise;

—The informal sector. The informal sector has developed as a response to the exclusiveness of the apartheid economic model. Nevertheless, it seems to us that there are certain critical aspects of the informal sector which may be a basis to further the mobilisation of savings and development of capital. The current activities and plans of some informal sector organisations (for example stokvels or informal savings clubs) provide some clues (not solutions) to some of the areas of possible growth which should form part of our restructuring programme if sufficient support is given to them.

—Black economic empowerment.

For us black economic empowerment is important for primarily three reasons. The development of a black entrepreneur class is a critical component of the deracialisation of business and society in South Africa.

### Black entrepreneurs

The entry of black entrepreneurs into the formal economy will utilise hitherto unutilized entrepreneur energy which was wasted during apartheid.

The development of a black managerial class is one of the fundamental elements of an affirmative action programme which should be undertaken within the context of justice and utilisation of human resources on a wider scale in nonracial terms.

—Land redistribution. The existing racial land policies which were based on the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts and which resulted in the existing unequal land distribution have to be changed.

This could be done among other things through a representative land claims court which would make the necessary adjudications with regard to competing claims to land. However land redistribution should be cognisant of the need to achieve higher levels of food production.



**2 October Press Review of Current Events, Issues**  
MB0210143792

[Editorial Report]

**BUSINESS DAY**

Farsighted de Klerk—Commenting that President de Klerk is not given to tantrums, the 2 October Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English editorial on page 6 notes that "his approach bodes well for the difficult negotiations which lie ahead." The president has shrugged off "the vituperation of Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi with the same relaxed confidence with which he dismissed the personal attacks on him by the ANC [African National Congress] leadership." Whatever Buthelezi expected after his recent "hyperbolic outburst," "there are to be no sweeties to entice Buthelezi out of his sulk." The editorial notes that "this is but one of the many bumps on the negotiating road ahead." "The unspoken message from President de Klerk to his own followers as much as to anyone else, is that if you become obsessed with the potholes you will lose sight of the destination."

**THE WEEKLY MAIL**

Buthelezi's Reaction—Noting that for the first time in months both the ANC and government "acknowledged and acted upon the urgency of the situation," the 2-8 October **THE WEEKLY MAIL** in English in its page 14 editorial states that the "mood has been soured by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's reaction," his resorting to "his most dangerous weapon: belligerent Zulu nationalism." **THE WEEKLY MAIL** notes "it is a mistake. There is nothing moderate about about his bellicose ethnic ticket. It is, in fact, the greatest long-term danger to peace in this country."

**NEW NATION**

Avoiding the Wasteland—Noting that political leaders face a "stark choice," "talk now or face a wasteland," the Johannesburg **NEW NATION** in English editorial on page 18 states that a "great leap forward is needed." The editorial notes that de Klerk has "perfected the use of the tap option—turning the water on and off to suit the strategy of the government." "Despite everything he says, he knows that the fundamental problem in this country is not between the ANC and Inkatha, but one of power relations and where state power should reside." De Klerk is accused of using the homelands "to strengthen the position of his government so that it retains power. Now he will have to rein in the homelands if he is serious about negotiation."

**BEELD**

Buthelezi Running Into 'Racist Arms' of Conservative Party—"The latest political row centered on the negotiation process, where chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, President Lucas Mangope, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo and Dr. Andries Treurnicht are mentioned in the

same breath, is causing peaceful South Africans to feel restless," begins a page 14 editorial in Afrikaans in the Johannesburg **BEELD** on the 30 September. "Although we understand that the KwaZulu leader is fighting to maintain his power base, we believe that he is busy with a dangerous game that is placing himself and the country at risk." "He is running into the racist arms of the Conservative Party." "Mr. Buthelezi and President Mangope are giving the racist politics of the rightwing an undeserved injection at a time when it is bleeding to death. These leaders who once supported the government out of firm conviction should instead build on this brotherhood rather than jeopardize the relationship."

Mandela Twisting UN Stand on Apartheid 'For Own Sake'—"Mr. Nelson Mandela says crimes committed by ANC terrorists in the fight against apartheid cannot be compared to crimes committed by people maintaining order during the apartheid era. He supports his statement by saying that the UN declared apartheid a crime against humanity," notes a second editorial on the same page. "In other words, it is not the nature of the crime that should be taken into account, but we should look at how noble the motive was. Whose job is it to decide whether or not these motives were noble? The ANC naturally." "The UN's opposition to apartheid does not mean that the body supports the ANC's terrorist actions. Every prominent member of the UN has always rejected such deeds. It is shocking that the ANC deems it fit to twist the views of these members for its own sake."

Importance of Stability in Southern Africa—A third editorial on the same page notes: "The stability of all countries in southern Africa is of great importance to South Africa as well as the region as a whole. For this reason there is overwhelming interest in the results of this week's first free election in Angola and the signing of the peace agreement between the Mozambican Government and the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels." "If all 18 parties participating in the Angolan elections accept the result and work towards bringing about lasting peace, then economically it will be a big step in the right direction for the whole of southern Africa. Peace in Mozambique will also bring about greater stability on southern Africa's eastern border, where thousands of hungry and unemployed refugees are creating a growing problem. In both countries power hungry politicians left behind chaos and initiated this climate of violence that will take decades to normalize. All these problems because they would not negotiate peacefully. Eventually they had to do it. This should serve as an example to South Africans on how change should not take place."

**\* National Housing Forum Launched in Johannesburg**

92AF1268B Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English 31 Aug 92 p 9

[Article by Michael Chester: "Housing Urgency Hits Home at Last"; first paragraph is *THE STAR* introduction]

[Text] Dozens of so-called masterplans to solve the housing problem have been unveiled in recent years—and ended in limbo. The launch of the New National Housing Forum in Johannesburg today may herald the start of a radical and practical approach to breaking the crisis, reports Michael Chester.

More than 7 million poverty-stricken South Africans now forced to live in squatter camps and backyard shacks have become used to promises of solutions to the chronic housing crisis—only to see them vanish into remote filing cabinets.

They have good reason for cynicism while the fuse goes on burning towards a socio-economic time-bomb.

Dozens of so-called masterplans have grabbed newspaper headlines in recent years as pledges of the ultimate answer. Most have fallen by the wayside when they have encountered the problems erected by bureaucratic or political discord.

Meanwhile, the dimensions of the crisis have increased at every new count.

Worse, the actual supply of affordable new houses has slowed to a crawl.

Renewed threats of bond boycotts by disgruntled black home-owners, whatever the merits or flaws in their objectives, have caused house-builders and banks and building societies alike to slam the brakes even harder on the supply of new low-cost houses.

Violence and unrest add to the headaches. Builders say operations have become impossible in many townships because of the high rate of theft of construction materials on housing sites—from bricks to window frames and even delivery trucks—and the refusal of employees to risk the threat of physical attack.

The banks and building societies fold their hands in despair and ask how anyone can expect them to approve home loans when they may have to run the gauntlet of boycotts on bond repayments.

So why should thousands of homeless families pay much attention to yet another round-table conference of experts who promise solutions?

The significant difference about the National Housing Forum that will be formally launched in Johannesburg today is the broad mixture of the members who will be setting out to crack the problem.

It is the first time on record that many of them have agreed to join forces and put their political differences on one side while they start work on an action plan to break the logjam.

Bringing such a broad spectrum of players to the conference table marks a triumph for the diplomatic skills of the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Independent

Development Trust (IDT), which set the ball rolling on the creation of the forum several months ago.

Many observers thought they were chasing a pipe-dream. But the final success comes today when all the main players meet to add their signatures to pledges of an active role in the exercise.

It is a mixture that sounded almost impossible until now—from the ANC [African National Congress] to the big banks, from the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to the giant insurance companies and pension funds.

"The significance of bringing in all the major players, calling a truce on old antagonisms, cannot be overemphasised," says IDT housing director Ben van der Ross. "Nearly all housing programmes until now have been flawed by credibility gaps.

"The missing element has been true national consensus. This time we are not budging until we reach it—and there will be no turning back until the crisis has been licked, even though it is going to take time, perhaps several years."

The dramatic scale of the housing shortage has become common knowledge. The latest estimates show the backlog at 1.2 million—and growing.

The daunting truth hit Mr van der Ross like a lightning bolt when the IDT launched its R750 [rand] million scheme to subsidise the provision of house sites and basic services.

The yardstick for qualification was a combined household income of less than R1,000 a month.

"It sounded a lot of money when we worked out we could finance as many as 100,000 sites," he recalls. "But we were shattered to discover it covered less than 10 percent of demand. We found there were more than a million homeless families who qualified for assistance, struggling to survive on monthly incomes of below R1,000."

Latest estimates by the Development Bank put the housing backlog at a stunning 1.2 million units—climbing every year because of the population explosion. Urban development manager De Villiers Botha reckons at least 275,000 houses must be built every single year for the next decade to meet demand.

Even with costs slashed to as low as R6,000 per unit for the most modest of dwellings, annual expenditure needs to grow to R1.5 billion a year.

Affordability—comparing needs with actual incomes—will bring the massive exercise to the crunch.

Senior policy analyst Glynn Davies has found that even the average wages of black workers with the luck to have jobs in the manufacturing sector amount to no more than R958 a month. The average picked up by black farmworkers sinks to as low as R120.

In the vast informal sector, now packed with 3.5 million black workers, most of whom have been unable to find jobs in the formal business sector, average incomes work out at R534 a month. But 60 percent of the total earn less than R350 and only about one in five manages to beat the R600 level.

And still to be counted are more than 4 million black South Africans of working age with no jobs whatsoever....

Dr Joop de Loor, who headed a special task force that produced a 400-page report on the crisis, recommended urgent action to double the annual State budget for housing, from R1.6 billion to R3.5 billion.

The task force urged brand new approaches. The ultimate target, it agreed, should be a four-room house as a minimum for every family in SA [Republic of South Africa].

But the pressing priority was an interim programme with practical and viable schemes that could make an immediate impact.

The De Loor Report has stayed in limbo, largely because the commission was shunned by extra-parliamentary groups such as the ANC, which suspected links with the Government.

However, insiders say that while the commission report is unlikely to win the stamp of approval in its entirety from several members of the new National Housing Forum, there are many aspects that may be explored, even with possible amendments.

"The crucial first priority is to pull the whole housing crisis out of the political arena," said one close observer.

"If we dispense with political rhetoric and grandstand gestures, this time, for the first time, there's a chance of real progress."

**Angola**

**Reportage on Election Returns, Comment**

**Election Council Tally 2 Oct**

*MB0210080092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0555 GMT 2 Oct 92*

[Provisional elections results released by the National Electoral Council in Luanda on 2 October]

[Text] Radio Angola hereby presents the provisional results of the unofficial scrutiny by the media, with 816 general sheets completed.

**Presidential elections:**

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—347,539 votes; or 60.16 percent;

Jonas Savimbi—178,204 or 30.85 percent;

Holden Roberto—23,680 or 4.10 percent;

Null and void —36,861

Blank votes—27,957

Total: 642,533

**Legislative elections.**

MPLA—359,078 or 61.80 percent;

UNITA—157,118 or 27.04 percent

FNLA—23,911 or 4.12 percent

Null and void —26,604

Blank votes—38,359

Total: 581,028

Total of computerized general sheets 816

**'Mass Media' Tally 2 Oct**

*MB0210112192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Oct 92*

[Provisional elections results released by the "Mass Media" in Luanda 2 October]

[Text] Radio Angola hereby presents the provisional results of the unofficial scrutiny by the media, with 2,673 general sheets completed.

**Presidential elections:**

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—976,540 votes; or 55.7 percent;

Jonas Savimbi—440,280 or 25.1 percent;

Holden Roberto—44,249 or 2.5 percent;

Daniel Chipenda—6,473

Luis dos Passos—15,872

Amalia Pereira—3,170

Nfulampinga Vitor—2,855

Rui Pereira—2,609

Simao Cacete—9,181

Alberto Neto—22,749

Honorato Lando—20,147

Bengue Pedro Joao—9,775

Null and void—116,844

Blank votes—75,072

Total:—1,753,820

**Legislative elections.**

MPLA—1,010,882 or 57.6 percent;

UNITA—374,735 or 21.3 percent;

PAJOCA—5,384

FNLA—49,186

PRD—10,231

PAI—2,879

PDLA—2,502

PSDA—3,553

PDP-ANA—5,887

PRA—2,154

CNDA—4,574

PDA—3,143

FDA—5,041

AD Coalition—10,977

PNDA—2,928

PRS—41,200

PSD—7,372

PLD—19,879

Null and void—90,488

Blank votes—103,529

Total: 1,456,484



**Provisional Tally by Province**

*MB0110160992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1512 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[First provisional election results released by the  
National Electoral Council in Luanda on 1 October]

[Text] Cabinda Province. Votes counted at 27 polling  
stations:

Legislative Elections:

MPLA—13,000 votes;

UNITA—3,476;

FNLA—437;

Presidential elections:

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—13,010;

Jonas Savimbi—3,784;

Holden Roberto—296;

Uige Province. Votes counted at seven polling stations:

Legislative elections:

MPLA—3,300, or 64.9 percent;

UNITA—966, or 19.64 percent;

FNLA—320, or 6.51 percent;

Presidential elections:

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—3,100, or 63.10 percent;

Jonas Savimbi—1,203, or 24.49 percent;

Luanda Province. Votes counted at 53 polling stations:

MPLA—28,807, or 63.55 percent;

UNITA—6,583, or 16.81 percent;

FNLA—1,741, or 4.44 percent;

Presidential elections:

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—29,611, or 63.69 percent;

Jonas Savimbi—7,667, or 19.05 percent;

Holden Roberto—1,483;

Cuanza Norte Province. Votes counted at 36 polling  
stations:

Legislative elections:

MPLA—11,678, or 54.97 percent;

UNITA—7,757, or 36.54 percent;

FNLA—306, or 1.44 percent;

Presidential elections:

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—11,456, or 54.9 percent;

Jonas Savimbi—8,578, or 40.50 percent;

Holden Roberto—215, or 1.2 percent;

Cuanza Sul Province. Votes counted at seven polling  
stations:

MPLA—4,319, or 82.39 percent;

FNLA—33, or 0.63 percent;

UNITA—10, or 0.19 percent;

Presidential elections:

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—4,076, or 80.7 percent;

Jonas Savimbi—803 votes, or 15.77 percent;

Holden Roberto—17, or 0.33 percent;

Lunda Norte Province. Votes counted at 36 polling  
stations:

Legislative elections:

MPLA—11,678, or 54.77 percent;

UNITA—7,755, or 36.57 percent;

FNLA—306, or 1.44 percent;

Presidential elections:

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—11,456, or 54.9 percent;

Jonas Savimbi—8,578, or 40.58 percent;

Honorato Lando—222, or 1.05 percent;

Holden Roberto—218 votes;

Benguela Province. Votes counted at 11 polling stations:

Legislative elections:

MPLA—5,495, or 54.91 percent;

UNITA—3,854, or 38.51 percent;

PLD—230, or 2.30 percent;

Presidential elections:

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—5,353, or 53.47 percent;

Jonas Savimbi—4,216, or 42.11 percent;

Honorato Lando—88, or 0.89 percent;

Bie Province. Votes counted at 36 polling stations:

Legislative elections:

MPLA—11,668, or 44.87 percent;

UNITA—5,757, or 36.54 percent;

PRS—396, or 1.84 percent;

Presidential elections:

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—11,456, or 54.9 percent;

Jonas Savimbi—8,578, or 40.50 percent;

Honorato Lando—222, or 1.5 percent;

Huila Province. Votes counted at 17 polling stations:

Legislative elections:

MPLA—6,583, or 69.23 percent;

PRS—1,178, or 12.39 percent;

UNITA—1,139, or 11.98 percent;

Presidential elections:

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—7,284, or 68.37 percent;

Jonas Savimbi—1,329, or 14.30 percent;

Alberto Neto—180, or 1.94 percent;

Bengo Province. Votes counted at five polling stations:

Legislative elections:

MPLA—2,518, or 67.38 percent;

UNITA—585, or 17.97 percent;

FNLA—24, or 0.74 percent;

AD Coalition—24, or 0.74 percent;

Presidential elections:

Jose Eduardo dos Santos—2,406, or 64.05 percent;

Jonas Savimbi—683, or 21.02 percent;

Alberto Neto—28, or 0.86 percent;

Honorato Lando—28, or 0.86 percent.

**No 'Trend' Yet**

*MB0110203492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1933 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Statement by Dr. Onofre dos Santos, chairman of the National Electoral Council in Luanda on 1 October—live]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] here at the National Scrutiny Center. It, therefore, cannot accept responsibility for any other results being announced by the news media. We, however, assume that such results are based on sheets released by each of the polling stations. What I have noticed is that those results do not (?indicate the source), as well the provinces from where the figures were gathered. Those figures only give the number of votes for a candidate and a party.

Here at the National Electoral Council [CNE] we only had the results available at (?1700) [1600 GMT] today.

The results are from 440 polling stations. That is, less than 10 percent of the polling stations that operated nationwide on 29 and 30 September. Based on those figures, the total number of voters is 339,000. We still have no figures for Lunda Sul, Cunene, and Cuando Cubango Provinces. Votes have only been counted at 10 polling stations in Provinces like Huambo and Benguela. [sentence as heard]

In view of the few results available, we would like to recommend that those figures should be looked at very carefully because they do not represent a trend. So, the available results are still unstable, regardless of the uneven percentages. Unless more than half of the polling stations have had their ballots counted, no party can regard the current figures as final. So, until votes from 3,000 polling stations are counted, it is not wise to make any forecasts on final results.

I would like to point out that at 1600, results from 440 polling stations indicated that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] had 69 percent of the votes cast, while the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] had 23 percent.

As for the presidential elections, candidate Jose Eduardo dos Santos shows a similar percentage, that is, 64 percent, with 25 percent for candidate Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

In view of the above, we would like to urge all citizens to be patient and wait for further results which will be announced throughout the night. Whereas the number of votes counted has been increasing, we think that we will be able to announce results by the hour. Those will be the only official results. We regret not being able to live up to your expectations.

Reports from several provinces show that they are experiencing problems with the counting of votes. For instance, Luanda Province had more than (?800) polling stations, but so far votes from only 128 stations have been received. That is a very low percentage. So, we will have to wait.

**UNITA's Tally Differs**

*MB0110171192 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Telephone interview with correspondent Anita Coulson in Luanda by (Florian Westfile) on the "Focus on Africa" program on 1 October; first paragraph is studio introduction—recorded]

[Text] Results are now coming in from Angola's two-day parliamentary and presidential elections. They seem to have passed off relatively smoothly and peacefully after fears over security in a country still recovering from years of civil war between the two main contending parties—the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. But counting the



votes is often an area of much contention in multiparty elections. On the line to Luanda, (Florian Westfile) asked our correspondent Anita Coulson what the results were so far.

[Coulson] [Words indistinct] very few results so far [words indistinct] we are going to get a picture built up as the day goes on. The last that I had heard was that they had about 200,000 votes counted and of those, they have 77,000 going to the current President Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the MPLA and about 30,000 going to Mr. Jonas Savimbi of UNITA. But this is such a tiny fraction of the amount of votes cast. When you think that 4 million Angolans, more or less, managed to get their votes in the [words indistinct] of the election, [words indistinct] this is not a representative [word indistinct].

[(Westfile)] These votes counted so far, do they include (?both) votes from the respective parties strongholds?

[Coulson] Well, the votes that have come in most quickly to the National Electoral Council, which is in charge of running the elections, are the ones that have come from the urban centers which are obviously those where the MPLA is going to have a better advantage than UNITA. UNITA has been giving its own press conferences to give its version of the results, and UNITA, obviously, has the results from the areas under its control. And in that version, UNITA has got a two to one majority over the MPLA. So, none of it seems to make much sense. It is quite contradictory at the moment, but it will become clearer in the [words indistinct].

[(Westfile)] The actual election day seems to have passed quite peacefully. Does that atmosphere of peace still hold?

[Coulson] Well, it had been exceptionally calm, and one must really pay tribute to the Angolan people for this. They showed exceptional civic responsibility and discipline and order in going about the business of voting, especially when you remember this is the first time ever that they have done this. However, we must say also that there was an incident in Luanda yesterday morning which did cast a bit of a shadow over the day and that was when there was an [words indistinct] between the bodyguards of the UNITA leader, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, and some national police who were guarding the next door house, which was the residence of the deputy interior minister. And in this incident, one policeman died and two were taken prisoners and they haven't turned up yet.

#### Early MPLA Lead Questionable

MB0210125492 London BBC World Service in English  
0330 GMT 2 Oct 92

[Report from Luanda correspondent Akwe Amosu on the "Network Africa" program; first paragraph is studio introduction; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The first official returns of the Angolan elections, show the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] party of Eduardo dos Santos, in the lead but the counting is far from done and results are still expected from those areas where Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] party has its greatest support. Akwe Amosu in Luanda has been following developments at the counting booths and just a few hours ago she sent us this report:

Yesterday was a day of delays and frustrations for everyone concerned: for the voters, anxious to hear the results; for the journalists, anxious to report them; and, for the National Electoral Council [CNE], which had the embarrassment of not being able to produce any results until well into the afternoon, and then only painfully slowly. A combination of power cuts, poor telephone lines, hunger and exhaustion on the part of the election workers and computer break-downs, all played a part. Reporters, photographers, international observers, and others hung around the newly refurbished Foreign Ministry all day. Strolling over to the press center to catch up on the latest rumors and then strolling fruitlessly back again.

The delay was particularly galling for the Elections Council because the state media started broadcasting unofficial results phoned in by their reporters around the country, from early in the day. Hourly election news bulletins became a must for everyone keen to discover just how close the contest was going to be.

Most were surprised when the television totals began showing a strong lead for President dos Santos of the MPLA. Before the vote, many believed it was too close to call. UNITA and the MPLA were both equally convinced that they would win and both had traditional strong regional support. But when the official results did begin to come through, they backed up what the television reports had been saying. Dos Santos had a convincing lead. UNITA cried foul and protested the publication of unverified results by the MPLA- controlled state media was unfair and an attempt to create an expectation of an MPLA victory, which it certainly did.

I went down to the market to buy a kebab at lunch time and discovered several MPLA supporters celebrating and planning suitable jobs for Mr. Savimbi once he had lost. I know, said one, lets make him minister of construction so that he has to repair all those bridges he blew up. But MPLA supporters may be celebrating prematurely, almost certainly the first results to arrive at the Elections Council's headquarters here came from urban areas which are more likely to show MPLA sympathy.

Once rural results start arriving, they may show a different trend. They take longer to reach Luanda because they have to be hand carried from the polling station to their provincial capitals. In this vast country, that can mean many hours of travel. UNITA sees itself as strong in the countryside with a special appeal for the more traditional, less cosmopolitan voter. Provincial results

arriving today may reflect those sympathies and even reverse the presently very comfortable MPLA lead.

#### \* UNITA Organ Reveals Fisheries Scandals

92AF1263C Luanda *TERRA ANGOLANA*  
in Portuguese 29 Aug 92 p 11

[Article by Luis de Almeida: "Corrupt Ministers Fill the Nets and Destroy the Fauna"]

[Text] Of Sr. Ramos da Cruz, the "successor," we will speak later. Let us begin, then, with Sr. Emilio Guerra, close friend of the man who is still president of the republic.

Some of the contracts arranged in the consulship of Sr. Guerra are "world class scandals," which could be overlooked only in the Futungo [government palace]...

We will cite some of them and because we do it from memory we will probably leave some out. They include: "Gabrielitos" (Spain); "Interburgo" (South Korea); the "Peskwanza" complex in Porto Amboim; the acquisition of more than 50 large boats from Spain, Italy, and Poland; the purchase of cold storage units from "Ramon Vizcaino" (also Spain); and, we should also mention, the case of the ship "Kuito-Kuanavale."

"Gabrielitos" operates in Angolan waters with 22 fishing vessels: purse seiners, trawlers, and "caranguejos" [crabbers]. The fish of better quality are exported to Spain. In addition, outside the convention, the company maintains its own boats in our waters, under the shelter of accords established with the EEC.

"Interburgo" established an agreement with "Peskangola UEE" [National Angolan Fishing Enterprise] for the joint exploitation of the Angolan company's vessels. Given the quantity and quality of the fish catch, "Interburgo" resorted to a refrigerator ship to insure that the fish would be in excellent condition for export.

To duck its obligations, "Interburgo" makes most of the transshipments of fish on the high seas. Only a small part of the catch is controlled by the directorate of inspection. The Angolan state is robbed of tens of millions of dollars, because the values assigned to the controlled catch are significantly less than the real values on the international markets.

Sr. Ildefonso was director of "Peskwanza" for several years. If he wished to, he could explain in detail what went on the company, from which he was finally dismissed. The investigation of the company is almost forgotten. Undoubtedly, it will end up being shelved, since it implicates Sr. Emilio Guerra and other government officials.

#### "Interburgo": Fabulous Contract

By grace and favor of some strange patronage, "Interburgo" was granted fishing licenses for its own large

fishing vessels, which use techniques that constitute a veritable attack on the conservation of marine life.

The crowning touch was its transformation into a great outfitting company, with boats purchased and leased to operate in our waters.

The company proceeded to acquire more than 50 boats in Spain, Italy, and Poland, budgeted at tens of millions of dollars, part of which was paid immediately.

With the delivery of the first boats, there was in fact a substantial increase in the fish catch in Luanda, Namibe, and later, Porto Amboim.

The catch was channeled to "Edipesca UEE" [National Angolan Fish Distribution Enterprise], "Africa Campos," and "Africa Congelados." No one has ever figured out the marketing procedures of these companies, although it is certain that most of the fish was diverted to the "parallel market."

The procedure was the same with the public enterprise and the private companies—which makes it clear that the same hands were busy under the table...

The procedure led to the failure of the small fish markets; they could not compete with the "parallel," which was under no obligation to meet any standard of hygiene or conservation.

#### Cold Storage System

Composed of a large refrigeration and processing complex and a residential area, and equipped with a large fleet, "Peskwanza" cost the country something like \$130 million.

For years, the complex was inactive, replaced by a (chartered) refrigerator ship. Anchored a mile off the coast in front of the city of Porto Amboim, the ship was receiving and channeling the fish catch to the locales where it was needed.

Although "Peskwanza" was acquired by Emilio Guerra, the complex only went into operation during the consulship of his successor.

As is known, along the coast and in Luanda, Benguela, and Namibe, the country has refrigerator complexes grouped under "Edipesca UEE."

Confronted with some technical problems, which could easily have been solved, Emilio Guerra opted for a "more profitable deal." He signed a contract with "Ramon Vizcaino," headquartered in San Sebastian (Spain), for the construction of new refrigerator complexes. The contract involved astronomical figures. Seven years after construction was initiated, we are still in the "final stages." But the fat commissions have been [paid] promptly...

Within the same "business philosophy," Sr. Emilio Guerra commissioned "Lisnave" [Lisbon Shipyards] (Portugal) to build a refrigerator ship with a 1,200-ton capacity.

The ship arrived recently in Angola. According to the plan, the ship was meant to support a fishing fleet that has all but disappeared. The lack of shipyards in this country or the unavailability of funds to cover the cost of major repairs abroad has meant that many of the units in this fleet are inoperable.

The "Kuito-Kuanavale" (as the refrigerator ship is called) arrived in our country with some technical problems in the booms, which led to long stays in the ports. It transports everything but fish. We will take this up later, in the detail it deserves.

#### **Purchasing Center**

Sr. Emilio Guerra, eager for juicy deals, also created a national purchasing office and immediately appointed a relative as director. His name is Capela.

Sr. Capela's first scandal was connected with the purchase of French ships' engines, of the "Boudouin" make.

He went to jail, but because of whose cousin he was, he was there for a very short time...because the "clique" does not like to have relatives answering to the law, no matter how large the theft or how scandalous the deals...

Sr. Guerra's right (or left?) arm, Sr. Vasco Martinho (Vasquito to his friends), was one of the mentors (and beneficiaries) of these megalomaniacal projects. When he perceived the risk that he was beginning to run, he asked to be transferred to Namibe, where he still exercises the functions of provincial delegate of fishing.

#### **Combat Against Private Enterprise**

Sr. Emilio Guerra engaged in heated combat against private initiative. So it is not so difficult to understand why he only helped one businessman carry on his business: the Portuguese Sr. Liberto.

Sr. Liberto was granted the right to purchase ships that had been taken over by the state after their previous owners had abandoned them following independence.

From what is said, Sr. Liberto has another considerable "in": he is the godfather of "futunguista-mor [Futungo-dweller] Gen. Jose Maria, majordomo of the presidency, owner of luxury class automobiles, and a partner in many of the country's great companies.

For this reason, Sr. Liberto enjoys special immunities which allowed him, for example, to negotiate in currency at a time when this constituted a "crime against the state."

When the scandals surrounding Sr. Guerra could no longer be hushed up, Jose Eduardo dos Santos dismissed him from the ministry and, as his replacement, appointed the ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium, also accredited with the EEC.

Not a man to waste an opportunity, the former minister of fishing is now using his office to channel financing into the family businesses. "Sopel" is growing before our eyes.

#### **Successor**

As good as (or even better than) Sr. Emilio Guerra was his successor.

Sr. Ramos da Cruz, descendant of a family of fishermen in Lucira, also cut a dark path through the Ministry of Fishing.

It is the devil's own choice between Emilio Guerra and Ramos Cruz. The country paid a high price for their consulships. And only time will tell which of the two was the more venal in the exercise of the office.

We will take up the matter of Sr. Ramos da Cruz in a later edition.

#### **\* UNITA Weekly Criticizes Antiriot Police**

92AF1263D Luanda *TERRA ANGOLANA*  
in Portuguese 29 Aug 92 p 11

[Text] Eng. Salupeto, chief of the delegation of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to the CCPM [Joint Political-Military Commission], warned that the "Antiriot" Police constituted a parallel army that could represent an "immediate risk of derailing the peace accords."

"Although it signed the Peace Accords for Angola, the government of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], in light of the Nine-Point Peace Plan for Angola, of sad memory, has not stopped for an instant in its search for subversive alternatives to liquidate the UNITA at any cost.

With the implementation of the peace accords, which provide, among other things, for the total verification and control of the military and paramilitary forces of the government and of the UNITA, the government has flagrantly violated this process with the illegal transfer (without the knowledge or authorization of the CMVF-UNAVEM II [Joint Verification and Monitoring Commission-United Nations Angola Verification Mission II]) of large numbers of men from the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] to the Police.

We note that in 1990, Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, then minister of the interior of the Government of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], formed the first special units of the police, which the Futungo de Belas saw as an coup attempt against the instituted government.

The UNITA delegation to the CCPM insistently voiced its concern to the government, to observers, and to the UNAVEM II, regarding the danger in which the Peace



Accords were placed by the transfer of FAPLA units to the Police, which had already absorbed former agents of the Minse [Ministry of State Security] and the CIM [expansion not given] and special units GATOS, GODES, and TOFA [expansion not given].

About 30,000 members of the FAPLA are now incorporated in the police, a figure which is justified by the number of government troops now confined to base and the reduction of the FALA [Angolan People's Air Force] and the Navy.

Between August 1991 and August 1992, some 988 members of the FAPLA stationed in Huambo were transferred to the Police, joining 1,200 other policemen. In Bie, this parallel army has 1,865 members, without counting a reserve battalion. In Moxico, there are 1,700 men, drawn from the Kamitongo A/L. In Namibe, the police corps has 385 members from the 35th BIL [? Light Infantry Brigade]. Sumbe has 1,262 "Antiriot" police, while M'Banza Congo has 753, Cunene has 1,521, Huila has 1,777, Malanje has 1,450, and Luanda has 2,215, not counting the members of groups III to V who were assigned to the police.

In the remaining provinces, the MPLA has installed 2,200 men in Benguela, 952 in Cabinda, 370 in Menongue, 1,404 in Uije, and 3,600 in Lobito, where it is planned that, in the next term, the Regional Police Training School will train another 4,000 men.

In all, there are 277,788 members of the police.

#### Entry of Lethal Material

In November 1991, at the 4 February Airport, and in April 1992, at the Port of Luanda, lethal material originating in Spain was seized, including machineguns, pistols, ammunition, patrol cars, propulsion cartridges, etc....

The weaponry used by the "Antiriot" police consists of all the equipment from Spain and all the arms and equipment used by the FAPLA during the war.

The "Antiriot" Police has the following training centers: the Regional School of Lobito, the Kapolo Luanda Martires School, the Nossa Senhora do Monte School, the Peu-Peu School, the School of Bie (Comarca), the School of Lunda (Kamisombo-Saurino), the Bengo School, and the Luena School.

There are also plans for each province to establish a police training center. The Martires do Kapolo School is training provincial instructors who were previously directors of the Minse schools. Their instructors are Spaniards, Germans, and Cubans.

#### UNITA Target

At this time, the "Antiriot" Police are conducting an intensive expansion throughout the country.

The "Antiriot" Police was created by the government and constitutes a parallel army, targeted directly against UNITA leaders, militants, and sympathizers.

Proof of this are the incidents that occurred in Huambo against the residence of Dr. Savimbi on 6 August, and attacks against officers of the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (UNITA forces)] and civilian populations. The situation worsened with the recent deployment of 797 "Antiriot" policemen under the command of an FAPLA colonel named Sukissa.

In Luanda, during the papal visit, FALA officers and UNITA members were arrested. In Moxico, there was an attempt to assassinate Gen. Kufuna. The action was carried out by two agents of the "Antiriot" police: Sgt. Antonio Lourenco and Pvt. Antonio Manuel. They delivered an explosive device to the general's 10-year-old grandson, saying it was a present for his grandfather. The bomb exploded 100 meters from the general's house, killing the child.

In Lobito, according to Eng. Salupeto Pena, action was taken against port workers, simply because they were UNITA sympathizers. At this moment, incidents have also been registered in Benguela, Bie, Uije, and Zaire provinces.

The government strategy is to prevent the elections from being held, which may not be possible; to provoke the UNITA, at all levels, into a reaction that might make it impossible to hold elections; to use the Emergency Police during the electoral process to limit the number of voters at the voting assemblies, particularly in the areas where the UNITA has great influence; and to take power by force if the election results are unfavorable to the MPLA.

Both the government strategy and the action of its parallel army are a corroboration of the recent public statements of the president of the republic, according to which the government and the MPLA are going to weaken the UNITA.

Since this strategy constitutes a serious threat to the Peace Accords, the UNITA strongly urges the Government of the RPA to abandon it immediately.

The UNITA, Eng. Salupeto Pena added, holds the Government of the RPA responsible for what happens and reiterates the UNITA's willingness and its readiness to consolidate the peace and to install a multiparty democracy in our country, through free, just, and internationally verifiable elections.

#### Mozambique

#### Further Developments in Rome Peace Accord Signing

##### Accord Signing 2 or 3 Oct

MB0110184392 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 1 Oct 92

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The Italian Government says the signing of a cease-fire agreement between the Mozambique Government and the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement which was to have taken place in Rome today will now be held tomorrow or on Saturday [3 October]. The Foreign Ministry said the delay was caused by the late arrival of the Renamo leader, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, who is due in Rome during the day.

President Chissano and a number of international figures, including President Mugabe of Zimbabwe and the South African foreign minister, Mr. Pik Botha, are already in Rome. The BBC Rome correspondent says their presence in Rome makes it unlikely that the peace agreement worked out over two years ago is at risk.

Diplomatic sources say the two sides have agreed on all the major points of the peace agreement and that Mr. Dhlakama is trying to gain political advantage out of his late arrival.

#### **Dhlakama Blames Government for Delay**

*MB0210081592 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Oct 92*

[Text] President Chissano held talks with mediators of the Mozambican peace process until 0400 hours [0200 GMT] this morning in Rome. One of the mediators, Mario Raffaelli, told journalists that during the plenary session today, government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegations will continue discussing issues which have been raised and described as [word indistinct]. He said the presence in Rome of President Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama was important, as they would be able to deal with outstanding difficulties.

Radio Mozambique correspondents say it is not yet known when the general peace accord will be signed or when President Chissano will meet with Dhlakama. Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe leaves Rome this morning, while Botswana head of state Quett Masire has already left for New York in order to address the UN General Assembly.

On his arrival in Rome yesterday evening, the Renamo leader blamed the Mozambican Government for the failure to sign the accord on the date set. He said the government rejects one of Renamo's demands on the State Information and Security Service and police supervising commissions regarding effective powers of investigation. On his arrival from Gaborone, and at the opening of the Assembly of the Republic session, President Chissano had said he was the one who suggested the creation of commissions which would include Renamo members. Yesterday, Chissano told journalists in Rome that for several weeks the Renamo delegation refused to discuss the accords, thus preventing the resolution of unforeseen problems.

#### **Chissano Willing To Discuss Objections**

*MB0110151092 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] Rome Oct 1 SAPA—President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique on Wednesday [30 September] night expressed willingness to discuss with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama any objections he might have before a ceasefire is signed, Zimbabwe's ZIANA news agency reported.

Mr Chissano told journalists: "We shall talk, and we shall see if we can clarify the doubts Dhlakama has, so we can sign the agreement as soon as possible." He said the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government "will do everything to avoid a total breakdown" in the peace process. Failure would mean "a major setback for Mozambicans". If the peace process did collapse, Mr Chissano was confident people would know "who to blame".

#### **CGS Reports Renamo Intensifying Attacks**

*MB0110121892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has carried out at least 184 armed operations in several Mozambican provinces since 7 August, killing 203 people, wounding 194, and abducting another 327 people. A communique issued by the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] chief of General Staff [CGS] says Renamo has burned 232 homes, and destroyed 29 vehicles, including Emergency Program trucks, since 7 August.

The FAM CGS communique reports Renamo's operations included attacks on the capitals of Niassa Province's Metarica District; Zambezia Province's Pebane, Mocuba and Gile Districts; and Gaza Province's Chibuto District. It also reveals that Renamo attacked the Mandie area of Manica Province yesterday morning.

The communique reports Renamo has intensified its operations in various provinces since 7 August, and adds Afonso Dhlakama's men plan to take over certain areas, notably district capitals, and the city of Xai-Xai, the capital of Gaza Province.

#### **State Workers Get 47 Percent Raise**

*MB0110120292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] Deputy Finance Minister Boaventura Cossa announced in Nampula yesterday that all state employees are to benefit from a salary increase of 47 percent as of today. He made that announcement during a meeting with former soldiers crippled by war, to whom he explained the content of the new decree that raises pensions for that social group.

**\* RSA Cooperation, Current Projects Reviewed**

**\* Potential Noted**

92AF1259A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*  
in English 21 Aug 92 p 44

[Article by Bernie van Niekerk: "On the Brink of Peace"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

Apart from the once flourishing tourist trade, which saw countless South Africans going to Lorenzo Marques (now Maputo) instead of Durban, Mozambique has extensive coal fields at Moatize, cheap electricity from Cahora Bassa, the huge gas deposit at Pande and other mineral sites which promise business.

The country is also important for its transport infrastructure with the port of Maputo being important for the Transvaal and that of Beira for Zimbabwe and Zambia.

This coupled with the pending reconstruction of infrastructure destroyed by the war could mean extensive use of South African expertise and industry.

In this issue THE ENGINEERING NEWS looks at the involvement of South Africa in this country, the state of current projects and the country's potential.

**\* Aluminum Smelter**

92AF1259B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*  
in English 21 Aug 92 p 44

[Article: "New Aluminium Smelter"]

[Text] The giant U.S. multinational, Kaiser Aluminium, is planning to build a second smelter in Mozambique—the first being the Valco smelter in Ghana.

UK publication AED says the second aluminium smelter is being estimated at \$100-million with a capacity of 250,000 tons a year.

The ports of Beira and Maputo and cheap electricity from the Cahora Bassa dam make the country a viable proposition for Kaiser.

However officials say the country's security situation may pose the only problem, but are optimistic that that will be solved by the time the project gets on stream.

**\* Power Station**

92AF1259C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*  
in English 21 Aug 92 p 44

[Article: "Eskom Assists Maputo Power Station"]

[Text] Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] is in the second year of a three year technical assistance project at Maputo power station.

The project is financed by the World Bank and includes the training of operational and maintenance staff.

The company is also conducting a life extension feasibility study of the Maputo power station which includes a study of electricity supply to southern Mozambique, financed by KWF, a German bank.

**\* Graphite Deposits**

92AF1259D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in  
English 21 Aug 92 p 45

[Article: "Graphite Found"]

[Text] Graphite deposits have been found in the district of Ancuabe, in the northern Mozambican province of Cabo-Delgado. Ancuabe is about 80 kilometers west of the provincial capital, Pemba.

The geological survey which was initially conducted by a Bulgarian company, Bulgargeomin, was completed by the Irish firm Kenmare, which is now working on the deposits together with the Mozambican state-owned company, Marmore de Montepuez (Marmonte).

Marmonte is also involved in exploiting the nearby marble quarries.

The quality of the graphite is reportedly good, and the size of the deposits is believed to be considerable.

Marmonte director, Eduardo Alexandre, said extraction of the graphite would start later this year.

**\* Electricity for Homes**

92AF1259E Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in  
English 21 Aug 92 p 45

[Article: "11,000 Maputo Homes To Get Electricity"]

[Text] The electrification of 11,000 Mozambican houses by a Johannesburg based firm, started at Matola, just outside Maputo, last month.

The South African project management company, Van Niekerk, Kleyn and Edwards (VKE), kicked off the first phase of the R11-million [rands] project, by installing the first of 500 low cost electricity systems.

Dr Johan Buhr, executive chairperson of VKE, tells the ENGINEERING NEWS that the crux of the undertaking is to convince the local inhabitants about the wonders of electricity, an ongoing process that makes up a large part of the project.

The tradition of using wood, coal, paraffin and gas for heat and light, is hard to change, especially in a place where electricity is unknown, he says.

Power is drawn from Maputo power station, and indirectly from Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission]—which supplies large amounts of electricity to Mozambique.

VKE landed the first part of a 5 year, R40-million contract to electrify 40,000 houses in 11 cities, and Buhr is confident that the rest of the work will come their way.



No two houses are alike and all internal wiring is done on surface by means of multicore and earth conductors to the "loop in and out" method, he says.

#### \* Pande Gas

92AF1259F Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 21 Aug 92 p 45

[Article: "Sasol To Exploit Pande Gas"]

[Text] Sasol [South Africa Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] and Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonatos (ENH), the state-owned oil and gas company in Mozambique, are approaching international oil companies for know-how and capital investment for the 40 billion cubic meter gas field at Pande, 800 km north of Maputo.

These companies have shown interest in participating in the exploration and development of the field.

A market study of potential gas markets is almost complete and consensus has been reached concerning which agreements are necessary for the project.

The study is expected to be completed this month.

The biggest user of the gas would be South Africa although Maputo would also be served by this facility.

A possible 1-billion cubic meters of gas could be produced a year from Pande. To transport it to South Africa would require the building of a 900 km pipeline.

Between 40 and 50 well heads would be needed to extract this vast reserve.

Sasol is eager to utilise Pande and could forward 60 percent of the capital for the pipeline.

However the pipeline issue will only be re-addressed after completion of the exploration, market study and establishment of reserves.

The World Bank conducted a pre-feasibility study in January and will give its full support once peace is established.

The security situation is such that operations in the field are not hampered by military activity and Sasol feels the whole safety problem could be normalised by the time construction commences.

#### \* Hotel Restoration

92AF1259G Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 21 Aug 92 p 46

[Article by Bernie van Niekerk: "R25m Hotel Revamp Gets the Green Light"]

[Text] The R25-million [rand] phase refurbishment of the Cardoso Hotel in Maputo is to go ahead later this year, having received the approval of London-based Lonrho.

Director and project manager Paul Vallet, of Matrix Projects, says that actual work can start as soon as Lonrho gives the final go-ahead.

The refurbishment, being financed by a consortium of American, British and German bankers, entails the complete phased renovation of 120 bedrooms, public areas, restaurants, offices, conference facilities and the complete reconstruction of the back of house areas.

Vallet says the Cardoso will primarily be businessperson's hotel, but, depending on market conditions, it could change to become more tourist-oriented.

Matrix Projects, responsible for numerous South African ventures including the Southgate Mall, the Highgate shopping centre and the R204-million Fourways Mall currently under construction, is responsible for the design of the project.

A team of professional consultants has been appointed and the project will run as a managed contract with different contractors for the various disciplines.

While contracts have not yet been awarded, Vallet says a substantial portion of materials and services will probably come from South Africa.

He says that the design was completed last year but construction was temporarily postponed due to economic considerations.

The hotel was not as much affected by the war, as it has been by the political and economic situation that evolved after Mozambican independence in 1975.

It was never nationalised, but remained in ownership of the Italian Sargentini family.

They purchased the original hotel early this century and commissioned numerous expansions, the last one taking place in 1971.

In 1990 it was purchased by Lonrho, which appointed Matrix for the project, having been involved in Mozambique since 1987.

The refurbishment will take place in phases, with the hotel remaining operational, while specific sections are closed down for renovations.

"The aim," says Vallet, "is to keep the Mozambican feel of the hotel, while providing quality and service in keeping with 4-star international standards."

The project is expected to take 12 to 16 months to complete.

#### \* Titanium Deposits

92AF1259H Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 21 Aug 92 p 46

[Article: "Mining Seems Appealing"]

[Text] Gencor has committed a "couple of million rand" for the investigation of possible titanium deposits in Mozambique.

It is discussing a joint venture agreement with Washington-based mining company, Edlow Resources.

It is expected that formal contracts with the Mozambican government and an international mining house will be signed within 30 days.

#### \* Eucalyptus Trees

92AF1259I Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 21 Aug 92 p 46

[Article: "Sappi Eyes Out Forests"]

[Text] Sappi has its eye on 50,000 hectares in the southern Maputo province for growing eucalyptus trees.

Yields of 700,000 tons a year are expected and the project will commence once its safe to put people "on the ground."

#### \* Moatize Coalfields

92AF1259J Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 21 Aug 92 p 46

[Article: "Coal Options Studied"]

[Text] Trans Natal Collieries, the coal mining arm of Genmin, has done a prefeasibility study on the Moatize coalfield.

The coalfield, which would cost \$1.5-billion to develop would yield 20 million tons of run-of-mine ore and upwards of 9 million tons of saleable coal, equalling R7675-million [rands] in annual revenue.

A calculated 1,800 million tons of coal is available.

#### \* Beira Urban Rehabilitation Figures Reported

92AF1207B Maputo *NOTICIAS in Portuguese* 5 Aug 92 p 8

[Text] The Executive Council of the City of Beira indicated that its economy had grown in 1991 by about 13.7 percent over the previous year, "primarily as a result of the many projects initiated." According to an official report from the city, this "has provided a good start for continued growth in future years, especially in the construction sector."

"We are learning as our activities develop, and this will certainly help our later work and make it possible for us to move more rapidly and make steady progress," according to the 1991 annual statement of Beira's Municipal Chamber.

According to the same source, 1991 was a year when the Urban Rehabilitation Project (PRU) made strong advances, and when positive results began to be seen, mainly with the conclusion and subsequent start-up of parts of that project.

The rehabilitation of roads and coastal protection, and progress in housing and solid waste disposal were the main activities that got under way.

According to information provided recently at a meeting of the highest national government agency in Beira, the project to repair roads and protect coastal areas was concluded on 15 October 1991, seven days after its initially scheduled completion date. Under this project, 26.6 km of roads were renovated, primarily in urban areas.

These 26.6 km that have now been fully restored account for only 34.2 percent of the city of Beira's current needs. These needs also include smaller streets, which will be worked on once all the priority roads have been repaired.

#### Creating Local Capabilities

The program to maintain streets and protect coastal areas is part of a project underway which is designed to create a local capability to handle the work of maintaining the roads and protecting coastal areas, according to information from reliable local sources.

From what we learned, up to now work has been done on about 7 km of beaches, including the reconstruction of 26 supporting structures, among other secondary jobs done in the area of coastal protection. For the road sector, we were told that 4,153.38 square meters of roadway had been repaired, covering 34 different streets.

In addition, 2,570.5 m<sup>2</sup> of sidewalks were repaired, and 120 traffic signs were made and installed on different roads and streets in this city.

Individuals contacted by the reporter from our Beira office said that "the work done up to now in the roads and coastal sectors is still not complete, because the sea continues relentlessly to destroy the coast and the infrastructure located along it."

It is enough to recall that a few years ago, a beautifully designed one-story building located in the Palmeira zone was almost completely destroyed by the sea's fury. Local authorities had given up efforts to restore it, but years later it was rebuilt by a foreign agency.

More recently, the well-known "Veleiro" restaurant and bar, located next to the former India market, in the Palmeira zone again, were destroyed by the sea. When we reported this event in one of our issues, we learned that the sea continued the gradual destruction of the coast in that area, and was now only a little more than 5 meters from the market.

These are just a few incidents that serve as an illustration of the gravity of the coastal destruction in Beira, because there is no system to provide for the effective protection of the beaches. The authorities of the Executive Council affirm that they are working on a coastal protection plan including a screen of Eucalyptus.

#### **What Has Been and Will Be Spent**

In fact, these two sectors have absorbed large amounts of money, both in terms of local and convertible currencies, since the projects have gotten under way. However, there are strong indications that these amounts will increase further, in view of the current costs of construction materials on the domestic and foreign markets, and the constant fluctuations of the currency.

The work done up to now covers 78.2 percent of current needs in the area of coastal protection for the city of Beira, and a further \$250,000 is required to complete the work in this sector.

The total cost of the road repair and coastal protection project is 994,250,996 meticals and \$3,148,700.52, as compared to initial plans for expenditures of 1,014,937,157 meticals and \$3,321,730.94.

#### **Zambia**

##### **UNIP Votes Musokotwane Party President**

*MB0210084192 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Oct 92*

[Text] Former UNIP [United National Independence Party] Secretary General Mr. Kebby Musokotwane has been elected president of the party, beating three other candidates. Mr. Musokotwane polled a massive 4,590 votes against the 106 scored by his nearest rival, Lusaka businessman (Gabriel Yoram Mumba) [words indistinct]. Mr. Mbambo Sianga got 28 votes, while [name indistinct] got 12.

In the shadow cabinet, Mr. Musokotwane has prominent law professor Patrick Luvunga as vice president, who polled 2,576 votes against 705 scored by Dingiswayo Banda. Gen. Malimba Masheke clinched the party chairmanship seat by getting 3,410 votes against the 714 votes scored by Lavu Mulimba. Gen. Benjamin Mibenge is the new secretary general of the party, while Major Wezi Kaunda becomes defense and security secretary.

Speaking shortly after his election, Mr. Musokotwane promised the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] an intense fight for control of the government, saying he is now rededicating himself to the service of the UNIP and the people of Zambia. He told the second extraordinary congress that he will give his services not only to party members but to those men and women who will not be able to speak for themselves.

## Benin

### Chad's Yodoyman Arrives, Comments on Summit

AB0110165592 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-  
Television du Benin Radio in French 1920 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Chadian Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman arrived in Cotonou today in continuation of his West African tour. He has already visited Mali, Niger, and Togo. Mr. Yodoyman talked to national television reporter Gerard Migan about the purpose of his visit.

[Begin Yodoyman recording] The visit is part of the frequent consultations which our heads of state hold in preparation for important meetings such as the Franco-African summit. As I said in Lome, I think that there is the need for our governments to agree on essential issues so that they can defend and raise them (?for discussions) before anything else. We often examine issues in a disorderly manner, without any priority [words indistinct].

Benin is engaged in a major democratization experiment. I think it used to be called the Latin quarter [for the high number of intellectuals] and it is the oldest daughter of democracy. The countries which have not yet engaged in that experiment should draw inspiration from those that have in order to avoid their mistakes and to duplicate their positive results.

President Soglo is an old acquaintance. I have known him since he was an administrator at the bank [words indistinct] and it is with pleasure that we meet as old acquaintances. I can also say that President Soglo is well thought of in Africa and I am going to seek his advice and views. [end recording]

## Burkina Faso

### Chadian Premier Arrives 30 Sep

AB0110130092 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale  
du Burkina Radio in French 2200 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] The Chadian prime minister, Joseph Yodoyman, arrived this afternoon in Burkina with a message from President Idriss Deby to his Burkinabe counterpart, Blaise Compaore. He granted an interview in which he explained the purpose of his visit and what his country expects from the forthcoming France-Africa summit in Gabon. Listen to Mr. Yodoyman as he talked to our reporter Romauld Tembo:

[Begin recording] [Yodoyman] First, it is a visit of one brother to another. As you are aware, relations between Burkina and Chad are very special. For this reason, it is normal that we visit our brothers in Burkina. There is also the fact that in Africa today, Burkina and its president are important, especially when there are important events such as the France-Africa summit. It is good to know Burkina's views and the topics President Compaore hopes to bring up at that summit. So, there is a kind of consultation among African leaders on this summit. I think that Burkina has

experienced a special situation and has had fruitful experiences and Chadians can, therefore, come and discuss with their Burkinabe brothers and eventually receive advice from them concerning our future.

[Tembo] What do you expect from the France-Africa summit which will be held from [words indistinct] in Libreville, Gabon?

[Yodoyman] There is the need for our states to clearly bring up the issue of pure and simple cancellation of debts. We should also discuss the relief measures that must be taken to cushion the structural adjustment programs, because we believe that the programs that have been put in place so far are not realistic. There is a series of problems that will be put forth. Chad believes that such summits should no longer be forums where general questions are discussed. [end recording]

## Guinea

### Conte Not To Attend Franco-African Summit

AB0110101092 Paris AFP in French 1621 GMT  
30 Sep 92

[Text] Conakry, 30 Sep (AFP)— President Lansana Conte of Guinea will not attend the 17th Franco-African conference of heads of state scheduled to take place from 5 to 7 October [dates as received] in Libreville (Gabon), an official source disclosed in Conakry today. He will be represented by Foreign Minister Ibrahima Sylla. No official explanation was given for the absence of the Guinean president who, it should be remembered, did not participate in the previous Franco-African summit held in La Baule [France].

The political situation in Guinea, in which opposition parties are demanding a national conference before the parliamentary elections, slated for next December, could be the reason for this absence, a reliable source hinted. The Guinean delegation led by Mr. Ibrahima Sylla is made up of Mrs. Aicha Diallo Bah, minister of higher education and vocational training, and Mr. Abraham Doukoure, national director of the political and cultural division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## Senegal

### Rebels in Casamance Urged To Disarm, Talk

AB3009193792 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1230 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] In Senegal, the government is resolved to have all the provinces vote, including Casamance, where the separatists are operating. The February 1993 presidential election will occur normally if the appeal by the Casamance forces' commander is heeded by the men under his command. Malam Ndiaye has the details from Dakar:

[Begin Ndiaye recording] I call on all Casamance fighters to put down their weapons, because there can be no



dialogue as long as the fighting continues. The man who made this statement is an important figure. He is the commander in chief of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance, MFDC, deputy chairman of the movement, and supreme commander of the guerrilla warfare. The separatists even call him general, according to the daily LE SOLEIL correspondent in Casamance.

This call, which was made a few days after the Guinea-Bissau defense minister visited Senegal, is real evidence of the influence of this country—the guarantor of the agreements—on the MFDC leadership. According to the daily LE SOLEIL, Kamougue Diata, commander of the MFDC northern front, recently visited Catio in Guinea-Bissau to hold discussions with (Sidi Badi), MFDC deputy chairman. The discussions allegedly centered on the violation of the cease-fire and its tragic consequences. Fifty people were killed and 60 injured, including rebels on 1 September. With the consent of the guarantor side and the Senegalese authorities, the two officials decided to go to Ziguinchor, the Casamance capital. Shortly before 2100 GMT, (Sidi Badi) addressed his men on Radio Ziguinchor. I quote: The nations of the world are unhappy with us because we did not respect the agreements. This is why I call on all the Casamance people to put their weapons down, because talks cannot be started and developed as long the fighting continues, unquote. Kamougue Diata, northern front commander, also made the same call. Although some satisfaction can be expressed about this turn of events, some questions, however, remain unanswered. The division within the MFDC is real. There are important differences that should be taken into account, especially the true hardliners from the southern front who are considered to be the MFDC radical wing. [end recording]

### Sierra Leone

#### Army Suffers Setbacks; 'Foreigners' Involved

AB0110073092 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 30 Sep 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After a period in which the Sierra Leone Army seemed to be getting the upper hand over rebels in the east of the country, now the tide seems to have turned against them. Last week, it suffered reversals with the recapture of Kuiva and other centers in Kailahun District. And at the weekend Gandohun in Kono District fell into rebel hands. Well, Lansana Fofana has been down to the region of the Army's reversals and he sent this report:

[Begin recording] The withdrawal of government forces from Gandohun, which resulted in the taking of that township by rebels on Sunday [27 September], has created a considerable mood of panic among the residents of Koidu town, the capital of Sierra Leone's diamond rich district of Kono. This is mainly due to the fact that Gandohun is just 19 miles away from Koidu, and the result has been that some residents in apparent panic have reluctantly begun to park their luggage when the town remains largely sleepy. However, there

appears to be no time of rest for the government troops who, since yesterday, have been busy dispatching advanced forces to flush out the rebels. No casualty figures in the Gandohun incident were given as reports say the civilian population had earlier deserted the town.

The withdrawal itself, under secretary of state for defense, Lieutenant (Komba Monday), told me yesterday in Koidu was for tactical reasons. He assured me that the government forces were fully determined for the counteroffensive and I myself saw the numerous convoys of fighting men obviously in high spirits and getting ready for the planned offensive. As they were leaving for the front, one combatant described the planned attack as the grandmother of all battles, adding that he was prepared to die for his motherland. Such was clearly the view of many soldiers interviewed by me in Koidu.

The main road linking that township was yesterday afternoon flooded with thousands of people who were out to welcome the Guinean reinforcement troops from Daru. The active civilian population too, have been arming itself with knives and machetes in defense of their township.

Meanwhile, two important personalities in the Supreme Council of State, namely Lt. (Komba Monday), and the resident secretary for the eastern region, Lieutenant (Tom Nyomah) are at the moment in Kono. They have been assuring the civilian population not to pull out of the township in panic but to stay cool and give their solidarity to the fighting forces who appear very determined to take Gandohun once and for all. [end recording]

Well, the Sierra Leone Army is trying to put up a brave face over the losses in the war and is claiming not only that Charles Taylor's Liberian NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels were involved in the attacks, but other foreigners in distinctive uniforms were also taking part. Our Freetown correspondent, Victor Silver has been talking to the Army's chief of staff, Brigadier Jusu Gottoh, and he telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Brigadier Jusu Gottoh told me this morning that over 50 rebels have been killed and a number captured during a recent rebel attack in the east of the country. He added that some of the rebels captured included Burkinabe men in ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] uniforms. He said the recent attacks on Sierra Leone's eastern sector were carried out by at least 1,500 men. He also told me that the attacks came from several fronts, and during the attack on Daru military base, the rebels used certain missile systems for the very first time. He said the military was now studying the remains of the missiles and the weapons captured to determine their origins.

Brig. Gottoh told me that in a fierce battle at Kotuma near Bunumbu his forces completely routed the rebels, capturing a large number. He said there were at least five Burkinabe men among the captured. He added that letters found upon the captured rebels contains specific instructions to destroy all in their path giving rise to speculation that rebels are bent on causing as much destruction as they can before they are forced out of the country. [end recording]



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

5 Oct 1992

